THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1881.

Ames ments Tuelny.

Academy of Music-Marketh.
Abbey's Park Theorem Sitter later Approximation of the Markets, Matters, D1 on Open a france City of the Michael Route & Michael City Michael wave it a himsenme the adway and 9th at halp - Thentre - The Parsing beginnent. to be frime Museum-In Bowers. Marriy & Nible's Garden-La Verge es Solota.
Marriy & Lith St. Theatre-Frits in Ireland.
Marriy & Eth Av. Theatre-The Gadister. bediens borner Theater-Emeralds New therton Countque—The Hajor.
Son Francisca winst ets—Brokiway and 19th at Theilie Torographic Marmite. Tuny Pastor's Their re-Variety. The Castro-Pallence. Union Scusse : Bont 10-The Lights of Lendon Window Theatre-Nary Stuart

Subscription Hates.

Corth's Museum-19t Bowers

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Guitenu's Trial.

Nearly the whole of yesterday's session of the court in the GUITEAU trial was taken up with the testimony of two doctors. The examination of Dr. Hamilton of this city was begun last week, and yesterday Mr. Sco-VILLE cross-examined him. He said a man may be insone from a medical point of view, and yet be able to distinguish perfectly between right and wrong. Dr. Worcester of Boston, who was called two or three weeks ago as an expert for the defence, and who was abruptly dismissed by Mr. Scoville, appeared vesterday as an expert for the prosecution. He had examined Guiteau in jail, and watched him and listened to his utterances in court for several weeks, and he thought the prisoner was sane. The prisoner sneered at this and asked the doctor how much he would be paid for that opinion. The District Attorney asked two long hypothetical questions, embracing the prosecution's view of the case, and the doctor said that, assuming the propositions to be true, he thought GUITEAU was sane when he shot the President. GUITEAU interrupted the reading of these questions with denials and corrections. He insisted that he was inspired, alleged that District Attorney CORKHILL obtained from him, on July 3, through a deception, an interview on the subject, and complained that CORKHILL | make one more effort to push toward the | taxes, it is not worth while to more than redestroyed his notes of this interview, in which the inspiration theory was stated, and then declared in court that GUITEAU had never thought of inspiration until weeks after the assassination. On the cross-examination of Dr. Worcester it appeared that he had at first regarded GUITEAU as insane, and had written to Mr. | that while she was fitting out at Mare SCOVILLE asking whether he could be of use

to the prisoner. GUITEAU was in a bad temper, and he abused his counsel for the way he conducted the cross-examination until Mr. Scoville's emotion became painfully apparent. Then GUITEAU relented for the moment, but afterward he again called his counsel an idiot, and quarrelled with his sister, ending up with the declaration that it would have been well for him had all his relatives died twenty years ago.

Mrs. DUNMINE, the prisoner's divorced wife, and Lawyer Justicz of Indiana were briefly reexamined.

No Concealment.

W. B. Allison of lowa is Chairman of the discreditably mixed up. In this capacity, according to conventional usage, Mr. ALLIson absolutely directs the methods of the taken it into his own hands exclusively by the passive consent of his colleagues.

He has shut the doors against the public and excluded the press, upon the flimsy pretext that the presence of spectators would inconvenience the committee in one of the largest rooms of the Capitol-twice the size of that in which the Credit Mobilier investigation was held. Mr. Allison is doing for Mr. Sherman before the committee what Mr. Sherman did for himself before the Senate when he initiated this movement, professing to desire the utmost publicity, while his resolution was worded to prevent it, and when he publicly opposed the production of the testimony taken before the Windom commission.

Thus every act of Mr. Allison so far has been shaped for concealing the truth in this case, and for screening the guilty from damaging exposures. He introduced a resolution on Monday, which was passed without debate, in the following words:

"Revised. That the Committee on Appropriations be an thorized to have printed, for its sae, the testimony to be In the investigation of the accounts for the expenditure o the several a propriations for contingent and otherex penses of the several executive departments, and such papers relating to the subject matter thereof as the comthe may deem necessary to facilitate the investiga-

This testimony is to be printed only for the use of the committee. It is to be kept secret, under an injunction as binding as that of an executive session of the Senate. The great public is to know nothing about it until toward the eve of adjournment, when a whitewashing report will be submitted by Mr. Allison for the special benefit

Here is a matter affecting the character of a Republican leader and his administration of the Treasury while Secretary. The charges are specific, and are made by his own former agents and officials appointed by himself. They are either true or false. In either case concealment is a gross wrong. The people are entitled to know the facts, and to see day by day the conduct of this

investigation. There are three Republicans and two Democrats in this sub-committee. Mr. ALLISON, Mr. Logan, and Mr. Hank are on one side, and Mr. Davis of West Virginia and Mr. COCKBELL on the other. The friends of Mr. Locan claim that he is for open doors, but when asked why he does not make a motion to that effect, the answer is that it would be

with his programme. Mr. Hall, as a member of the House, habitually opposed all investigations which transmit the party. He was the defender, he enampion, and the friend of Secon Person on all occasions, and he justified that inderious jobber. Therefore nothing | from office as speedily as possible. Is to be expected from him.

The two Democrats have declined to take any active part, upon the ground that, as the logalry was started by the Republicans, they must be responsible for its management throughout. This is not the way to to harge a public duty. These Senators must either change their methods, or they

The people demand that the doors shall be ment of the elevated railroad companies. opened wide.

The Fate of the Jeannette.

The history of the Jeannette repeats that of the Polaris in the central feature of the loss of the vessel and the crew's then putting to sea in boats. In one of Lieut. DE Long's letters, written in 1879, there is a passage which now becomes noteworthy. 'In the event of disaster to the ship," he says, "we shall retreat upon the Siberian settlements." Unless unwillingly driven far west, after his entrance into the Arctic, his recorded position at the time of the disaster would seem to show that this line of

retreat was kept steadily in view. Until detailed news arrives, the course of the Jeannette since she was seen on the 34 of September, 1879, can only be conjectured. During the period of more than twenty-one months elapsing between that date and her destruction on June 23, 1881, she may have gone far toward the Pole. But it is probable that, had this been the case, there would have been some mention of it; above subsequent disasters and present sufferings | against it seems to us to be unanswerable. would have been heard one note of triumph.

It is conceivable that both in 1879 and 1880 the Jeannette wintered in the open pack ice: that DE Long, who wrote that he intended to "push through Behring Strait at once, and make for the east side of Kellett Land, following it as far as possible, and getting to as high a latitude with the ship as we can before going into winter quarters," discovered in so doing, as the Rodgers afterward did, that Kellett or Wrangel Land is a comparatively small island, instead of extending very many miles toward the Pole; and that discovering this early in the autumn, with open water and working weather inviting him onward, he pushed north in hopes to find another island, perhaps one of a chain including Wrangel Land, at which to winter. Thus he may have been caught in the pack, through his desire not been passed in fruitless efforts to follow leads to the north, resulting only in a coustant working westward; and winter may have found the Jeannette still in the comparatively low latitude of 77°, and at longitude 157° east, where she perished, on the 23d of June last-or, as the Russian despatch has it, the 11th of June, the difference between old style and new being twelve days. Her fate may have occurred on the late breaking up of the ice this year, and perhaps when DE Long had determined to Pole.

Thus it becomes possible that the Jeannette expedition may not only have made no important advance toward the Pole, but no important encroachment on unvisited fields of the Arctic basin. Yet great pains had been lavished on her preparation. It is true Island, a few critics declared her unequal to her task. Especially was it urged that she was slow and had too little steam power, and that she was not built strongly enough. Indeed, the probability that she could not resist the ice was pointed out. However, these defects were remedied as far as possible, Secretary Thompson reporting on her as follows:

"She was furnished with new boilers. Iron box beams were introduced above and forward of the beilers to strengthen her sides. * * * Her extreme fore end, to the extent of about ten feet, from the spar deck down, strakes and plank six inches thick were introduced to trengthen her bilge."

In short, as Mr. Thompson says, "she was put in as perfect condition as possible before leaving the port." From Lieut. Committee on Appropriations in the Senate, Dr Loxo down, officers and crew were men and Chairman of the sub-committee of five | picked for Arctic service, and most of them appointed to investigate the expenditure of | thoroughly experienced in it. The expethe contingent fund of the Treasury, with dition had the advantage of all modern apwhich the name of John Sherman has been | pliances for comfort and success, and of all the information gathered by preceding expiorers. Nevertheless the vessel has perished and great sufferings have been eninquiry, and may be said, indeed, to have | dured by the survivors. If Dr Long passed south of Wrangel Island, instead of north, in 1879, as many persons think he did, the chances that he made a high latitude at any time during his two years' quest are still less. In fact, it is probable that he has not gone so pear the Pole as HALL did ten years ago; not so near as either PAYER or NARES in 1874 and 1875, nor so near as PARRY in 1827, nor even as Hupson in 1607, two hun-

dred and seventy-four years ago. It becomes questionable, with the many wrecks and failures of the past half century in Arctic exploration, whether the effort to get to the Pole, with our present appliances, can ever be successful. Even with the advantages of steam, no nearer approach of importance has been made than was secured half a century ago, and not much more than nearly three centuries ago.

A Method of Concealing Railway Mur-

ders. A startling fact has been revealed by the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad on Tuesday

afternoon. at work near the Rector street station. As a year. he was gathering up his tools to go home he saw a train coming down, and stepped track, however, the train was switched to the middle line of rails. It was too late for the man to escape and he was literally be-

headed by the engine. blocks from the scene of this horrible occurrence. The news reached the authorities

there two hours afterward. In the mean time what had become of the dead man? No information could be obtained of the railway officials except that the body had been removed to an undertaker's whose address they gave.

There it was found by the police, and with it a permit for removal purporting to be signed by Coroner Knox. Our own reporter states that the Coroner himself subsequently repudiated the signature. The Times report says that "this permit had evidently been prepared in blank for the use of the railroad authorities, as the date and name of the dead man were written in a different colored ink from the rest of the permit."

Now, while we are not prepared to assert that the killing of this carpenter was murdiscourteous to the Chairman to interfere | der, we are convinced that several homicides have occurred on the elevated railroads in consequence of criminal conduct on the part of their agents. A Coroner who issues to these corporations blank permits for the removal of dead bodies assists the companies to conceal the facts in such cases. The practhe most scandalous plunder in the Navy I tice is so manifestly improper that a Coro-Department under the administration of her who is guilty of it should be removed

On the other hand if, as has been suggested, some one in the permanent employment of the elevated railroads has been signing such permits in the name of a Coroner, it is pretty important for that Coroner to show that he has not sanctioned this as-

sumpton of authority.

may expect to take a share of the odious | blank permits for the removal of dead bodies | calling additional experts on whose favorable responsibility of suppressing testimony, are essential to the satisfactory manage-

The Arguments for Internal Revenue Taxation.

THE SUN advocates the abolition of the entire internal revenue system. It believes that the system is needed only to meet the demands of the sinking fund and of the Peusion Bureau, and that if the sinking fund, which pobody wants continued, were suspended, and the pension list cut down, as easily might be, and certainly ought to be, to fifty millions a year, the income from customs would be sufficient for all the national expenditures. Abolish the system, and we should not only relieve the country of taxation amounting to \$137,000,000 annually, | badly at the hands of its favorite son. Railbut we should save \$5,000,000 in salaries and expenses, and take from the Federal Government the appointment of nearly four thousand collectors, 'deputy collectors, gaugers, and other officials, who are its obedient political servants. When, in addition, the inquisitorial and vexatious character of the system, and the enormous frauds to which it leads, are considered, the argument

The Times, on the other hand, is in favor of the system, and contends that it ought to be maintained as to whiskey and tobacco, though conceding its undesirability so far as concerns less productive items. The arguments it advances are, first, that Congress will not suspend paying off the national debt nor cut down the pension appropriations; and, second, that the taxes on whiskey and tobacco come chiefly, if not altogether, out of the profits of the dealers in those articles, so that their remission would not benefit the community.

As to what Congress will or will not do in regard to the national debt, that is one of the matters involved in the subject in dispute; and it will be determined by the disposition made of the general issue. If it is decided to retain the internal revenue system the payment of the debt will to retreat. The summer of 1880 may have goon, as, conversely, if the payment goes on the system must be maintained. The same thing is to be said of cutting down the pension list. If we continue to raise \$137,000,000 a year from internal taxes, we can pay \$100,000,000 for pensions, just as, vice-versa, if we pay \$100,000,000 for pensions we cannot dispense with those taxes. The measure must be considered as a whole, and must be urged upon the attention of Congress as a whole, and not piecemeal.

As to the persons who will get the benefit of the remission of the internal revenue peat the well-settled principle of political conomy, that all taxes on articles of consumption are ultimately paid by the consumer, and assert that whiskey and tobacco constitute no exception to the rule. It may require a little time for dealers to bring down their prices to suit the diminished cost of the commodities they sell, but competition will soon dispose of that difficulty, and if the price of drinks is not reduced as the Times thinks it should be if the tax on whiskey is repealed, to 2½ cents, it will, nevertheless, be as much lower than it is now as a 90-cent deduction per gallon on raw whiskey will allow. Besides, it may as well be borne in mind that all the whiskey made in the country is not sold over the bar, nor used as a beverage. Some of it is drunk in clubs and in private houses, and nearly one-eighth of it goes to the manufacture of alcohol, which is consumed by druggists, varnish makers, dyers, and in other trades. Taking off the fax upon whiskey does not mean, therefore, merely cheapening the means of mebriation, but cheapening, also, articles of

Police Justices.

It is reported that Police Justice Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., is about to study law. It would be well, we are inclined to think, for those who expect to appear in any one of the police courts, or the Court of Special Sessions, in which the Police Justices preside, sitting five times a week, as complainants, counsel, or, for that matter, defendboth as to Justice Patricison and as to his associates on the bench of the police courts. We believe that, with possibly one or two exceptions, none of these Justices have been admitted to the bar.

require it. Yet nice questions of law arise

may cause great mischief. They are not elected. The people have no opportunity to pass upon their personal or egal merits or demerits at the polls. They are nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Aldermen. The office of every other Judge in the county is elective, and it must killing of a workman in the employ of the | be filled by an experienced lawyer. A Police | survivors they have to deal with. Justice is appointed, as a rule, in consideration of party services. Yet Police Justices The man was a carpenter. He had been | hold office for ten years, at a salary of \$8,000

It would seem that the Legislature might profitably devote some of its time to makthe kmile of retrenchment to the salary, walch is double that of the Judge of the United States Circuit Court of this district, The nearest police station was only a few | and a shortening of the long term of office might also be useful.

Sparks and the Pension Swindle.

We yesterday gave Mr. SPARKS of Hilnois the benefit, if there be any, of publishing his letter of explanation as to his share in passing the Pension Arrears act. According to his own admissions it does not change expended so many unnecessary words.

The Congressional Record turnished the matter whother Mr. SPARKS acted as a member of the Committee of Appropriations or as an individual representative in his course in favor of this swindling act. When he adopted an amendment of Mr. RICE, he made it his own; and the responsibility is as much his as if he had originated. it. We repeat there was no debate, and the bill was garged through the House. By be taken from the Treasury; but what is that to Mr. SPARKS?

iscussion of the present method of engaging scare Sewell slip into the coveted place. insanity expert witnesses. It is evident that

opinion it could rely. Besides, there might come to be a set of professional experts whose testimony, from their being called upon frequently by the same courts, would create a prejudice for or against them in the minds of the jury. But the whole matter of evidence and verdicts on the defence of insanity is evidently capable of improvement.

Speaker KEIFER's make-up of the House committees gives to the Pennsylvania Con-gressmen who elected him seven chairmanships. On Ways and Means, the first committee in rank, three Pennsylvanians are appointed. including My KELLEY, the Chairman, Mr. Hiscock goes to the head of the Committee on Appropriations, the only first-class committee minor committees are New Yorkers. Ohio fares ways and Canals is the most important committee whose Chairman is aliotted to that great State. Places at the head of four insignificant committees are also bestowed upon Ohio men. Kasson of Iowa is sat upon hard, no conspicuous committee chairmanship being assigned to him. Mr. BLAINE's friend, REED of Maine, heads the Judiciary Committee, and WILLIAMS of Wisconsin is in charge of Foreign Affairs. Worst of all, we have Secon Robeson at the head of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department and Goplove S. ORTH as Chairman of the Committee on Reform of the Civil Service!

Perhaps Prince BISMARCK will feel more sure than ever about Italy's progress toward democracy, when he observes that the Senate adopted the whole Reform bill yesterday, including a provision giving the right of suffrage to all men of the manhood age who can read and write.

Now the committees of the House have been appointed by Speaker KEIPER. Think of SECOR HOBESON as Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, besides being one of the Committee on Nava Affairst

If GUITEAU's constant use of the epithet high-toned, as expressive of elevation of character, shall drive it out of popular use, a good thing will be accomplished. Always a poor. weak metaphor, it will hereafter suggest a shrill squeak of egotism.

The famous old Constitution having been put out of commission for the last time, and her ensign hauled down in the presence of all the officers of the Brooklyn yard, she may simply rot unless something is done with her. But what shall that something be? Shall she be broken up and sold for relies? If so, for what purpose, and under what governmental direction? Or is there any other disposition to be made of her? Hereafter it may be regretted that something was not seasonably done?

At Haledon Lake in Paterson Cortlandt Lake in Yonkers, Central Park Lake in New York, and other spots favored by curiers, there will soon be bonspiels and matches for the GORDON medal, the DALRYMPLE medal, the HAMILTON medal, and other coveted trophies, good ice being also waited for. Christmas is here without skating in this neighborhood; but usually the curling matches do not come till | and if a person crossing it properly is burt by a defect January, and then the champion rink, New York vs. New Jersey, North vs. South of Scotland, and other matches follow merrily.

It is remarkable that, with the extreme fear of being killed, and the precautions against it, attributed to Guiteau, he allowed a young colored man in the sail to shave him. The prisoner seems to have said nothing of this possibility of a conspiracy, or of a sudden individual impulse of the barber, to remove him

Now that governments have become so plentiful in Peru that hardly any part of the ountry is so poor as to be without its claimant to sovereign authority, a little ready cash might claims. If a claim should be valued at hunprime necessity and of commercial impor- | dreds of millions of dollars, it does not follow | Then the President engaged another teacher in her that there would not be a profit to speculators place, and lastly she sued him for her damages in losing in it if they could manage, by the intervention of our Government, to secure the allowance of contract du persons or similar for a second duor contract du persons or similar for a second duor some thousands of dollars in settlement of it.

The determination of the Countess of CRAWPORD and BALCARRES not to offer a reward for the restoration of the stolen body of the Earl, her late husband, will no doubt do much to discourage similar outrages. Taking together the cases of ALEXANDER T. STEWART and the Earl of CRAWFORD, little impetus has ants, if this report should prove to be true, I been given to this threatened trade of ghouls. On the contrary, it is evident that the rich may often be relied on to refuse to reward such dese crators; and this is the more remarkable from the enormous probability that without such reis evident that the villains in these two cases The report in question recalls the fact that | had studied more accurately the methods of the it is not necessary for a candidate for Police | theft than the minds of the surviving relatives. dustice to be a lawyer. The law does not | There are many people who hold, both with regard to themselves and those dearest to them, in the practice of both the police courts and | that after life has left the body, its status is of the Special Sessions, and an unwise decision | slight consequence, though customs of respect to the dead are followed. There are others with The manner of the appointment of Police | whom agonized affection clings so fondly, even Justices also commends itself to attention. to the mouldering frame, that neither the enormity of the ransom demanded by thieves nor considerations depending on public spirit could vercome it, and to them the horror of leaving it to the sport of ruffians, when it might be redeemed for money, would be unendurable, But wretches who would engage in such crimes are hardly good judges of the motives of the

FACIS ABOUT FRELINGBUYSEN.

TRENTON, Dec. 20. The grave discussions in Western journals of the effect of Mr. Frelinghuysen's appointment on New Jersey poliover to the centre track to get out of its | ing the office of Police Justice elective, and | ties are amusing reading for the men who have way. Instead of continuing on the down | prevising that legal knowledge shall be a | pulled the wires here for years. The talk of requisite qualification. An application of possible Republican supremacy in the State, and of the revival of the third-term party in consequence of Mr. Frelinghussen's return to public life, is too absurd to be treated seriously. Mr. Frelinghuvsen is an almost unknown factor in our State polities. He would never have been heard of at all had not a Republican Governor once appointed him to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate on account of his family name. He naturally became his own successor for a single term. Then the Democrats controlled the State Legislature and he was shelved. Instead of staying at the front as a leader in the party, Mr. Freiinghuysen disappeared as auddenly as he had emerged from ob any fact stated in our article, upon which he | scurity in the beginning. Conventions were held, Governors and Congressmen nominated, year after year, without consulting data for our comments, and it does not the ex-Senator. He had no following or backing in the State. It was said that he was awaiting the turn of the political wheel to put | and me total heeliessness of colleges was shown, also im back in the Senate. When the time came he showed an utter lack of sagacity. He declared for Grant in 1880, when it was apparent that Blaine was the choice of the Republicans of the State. He might still have recovered his ground by pushing for the nomination for Governor when the Republicans had an even chance of carrying the State in the Presidential year, this means some four hundred millions may | But he held back, and without his help the Ro publicans carried the Legislature and very nearly elected their State ticket. When the time came for electing a Senator, of course Fre-Perhaps the GUITEAU trial may lead to linghussen was ignored, and he saw the ob-

As Secretary of State, Mr. Frelinghuysen will much now depends on the pseuniary ability of | be no more influential in New Jersey politics he defence to summon doctors from a distance | than he has been in the past. He is not fixed and to pay them. Probably the best method, by nature for a leader of men; he has not even were it practicable, would be the one suggested | the parts of the small politician. The Sawella y a witness during the trial, namely, for the | and Roberons may fidd it convenient to use his siovernment itself to call and pay experts, irra- respectable name now and then to help along spective of what their testimony might be. In their schemes; but as a party builder be could hat case, however, perhaps the Government | not get a corporal's guard to follow him. If the would be frequently put to expense where there | third-termers are looking to him to get them was really no ground for the plea of insanity. out of the troubled waters in 1884, they might The public cannot know too soon whether | The defence, also, might insist on its right of | as well beach their bark and go ashore now. | discovered by Mr. Currie, a native of Names N. P.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE STAR ROUTE PROSECUTIONS.

Activity on the Part of the Government-To be Ready about Jan. 20 Borsey First.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20 .- The following information derived from an authentic source. will show the present state of the Star route

So far from there being the allebtest truth in the report that they would not be prosecuted, the fact is that at no time has there been greater activity on the side of the prosecution than at the present moment. For nearly a month past Col. George Bliss has given the work of preparing cases for the Grand Jury his exclusive attention. His labors are arduous and unremitting, in which he is assisted by capable associates and agents in the employ of the Government. To the inquiry why cases have not before been given to the Grand Jury, when nearly six months ago the public was made to understand that the Government was then prepared to do it, the explanation is made that publications of this description were premature and without proper accurate knowledge of the progress then made in preparing the evidence. To put it in a shape for practical use donce. To put it in a shape for practical use required vast labor and many weeks of diligent attention. This labor, in such cases as it is proposed to send to the Grand Jury first, is now nearly complete. The hotiday season itself will occasion some delay, and it is not expected that the prosecution will ask the attention and cooperation of the Grand Jury before Jan. 20. It may be a few days later than that, though it is not certain that the first steps with the jury will not be taken even earlier.

The case which has mest nearly reached completion is what is known as the Dorsey case, which will be followed by what are known as the Sauisbury and the Price cases. These are for conspiracy to defraud the Government, and no doubt as to indictments is entertained; but as the inquiry progresses, it is believed, there will be developed other offences for which indictments will be the result, and in considerable numbers, such as perjury, subornation of periury, and bribery. It is intended to pursue vigorously all such offenders, as a class of persons through whose operations the crime of conspiracy was rendered possible and in most instances comparatively easy.

To obtain evidence, special inspectors have travelled thousands of miles, over routes sparsely inhabited and difficult of access, and it was only very recently that the last inspector, in pursuit of important evidence, returned to make his report, and for the examination of which there has not yet been sufficient time.

Many winesses have been summoned from long distances. The date of their presence was placed at a time after the holidays, when there would be little likelihood of delay.

In addition to the criminal actions, civil suits for losses and damages sustained by the Government in connection with the Star service will be begun. required vast labor and many weeks of dili-

NOVELTIES OF THE LAW.

A Chicago boy only four years old. whose father had gone to his day's work, and whose mother was sick abed, slipped out of the house and wandered along the street, where he fell in company with older boys, who coaxed him to frohe with them on the "swing swing bridge answers the purpose of a drawbridge, bu turns on a pivot instead of being housied. The men in charge of this one had just let a vessel through and were swinging the bridge back into place, when the children began jumping back and torth, and the little four-year-old fell over the narrow space between the bridge and the abutment, and his right arm, which hung down, was crushed. was sued for damages. The Judges said that they did not consider the family to blame for the child's being at play in the street; working people cannot always keep g vernesses. But neither was the city to blame. A city of the bridge, he can recover. But persons who use swing bridges must be careful. The city is not bound to keep a gate or a watchman for preventing persons from stepping upon the bridge at an improper time. Bridges are not playgrounds for children, and if children wander from home unattended and are hurt while playing about

A Maryland sirl wrote to the President of Illinois Fe male College applying for a situation as teacher, and was at length engaged at a salary of \$3.50, besides "home and westing." The President's letters stated that each teacher would have a well-turnished sleeping room, but did not say on which floor it would be. The teacher wrote, asking if she might have a room on the second flor, and the President answered at first that it would be on the second floor. Subsequently he wrote sgain, saving that he found that he would have to assign her a room on the third floor. She go a great way in securing recognition of declined this, because "her people were very room, the President was only bound to award a comfortable room. And he had the right, if needful, to move a teacher from one room to another; because he assigned her a second-floor room at first, it did not follow that she was entitled to keep it the whole year.

The Constitution of Blinois authorizes free schools in education;" and the Legislature has directed that the in struction shall be in reading English, in English craim mar, and such other branches as the directors shall prescribe. The Board of Education of one school districintroduced German, to which some economically dis-posed taxpayers objected, saying that this was spending ublic money outsite of a "common school education must be given in English, but it is lawful to introduce the study of a modern language, if English text books and English speaking teachers are employed.

A street car passenger asked the driver to let him off a the Paimer House, which the driver promised to do. and when the car drew near the spot the driver beckuned to him and said, "Here is your place," and slowed up the car, as it to stop. The passenger went to the rear plat form, and, when the car was moving very slawly, slepped off, but at that instant the driver, who area rently thought the passenger had nivesty allahted withped his horse, the car gave a tech, and the passen ger, who had not yet let go the from rail, was thrown ered \$5,000 lamages from the company, and the Court said this was not too much. As a general rule, the driver off while a car is moving they take the risk of being hart; but this does not apply where the driver slows the car enough to retaler stepring off apparently sale, and invites the passen, er to do so, but starts the car forward

The arrangements of a railroad terminus in Austin, Tex, are such that the train makes a short stop in a freight depot first, and then runs onward to the passenger dept. One passenger, not understanding the peculiarity, alighted from the cars while they were in the freight depot, supposing that to be the proper place for him to depot-more postulally were needed for the work done there—and the passenger, groping his way along the purt-form as well as he could, had a fail of about six feet, sustaining serious dislocations and bruises. The company is not bound to light up its freight depot, nor is it notes any oldigation to true care of a passenger after he has said that it is bound to provide sale, convenient accommodations for passengers to get talely off from the plat em and grounds of the station, and that therefore the

suit would hold. A man in St. Louis sat watching stone masons laying a that wall, when he su dealy arose, approached one of hem, aimed a pistor at him, and shot him dead. Poin for his pistol at the other workmen, he said " U von do not stand still I will shoot you, tout" He then walked cautely away, and was arrested a templocks distant tary meanity, nor much of previous montal discuse, but is lawyer for the accused argued that the lack ive for the absorbing, the deflant publicity of the act, the fact that the accused gave varabsurd accounts of his reasons for the deed, showed the sanity. But the court held that these are not sufficient The law presumes every person to be sanc; if any one is but so, this must be proved. It cannot be in erred from the extraordinary matter, wickedness, reckbesides, or meclessness of the act, nor from abnorma

insensibility to consequences. Sunday Amusements.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SON I am gratifreer Sunday for the c who had to have, and so m only to ireer Sunday by the c who had to have and seem only to her to be. Just then of the thomsades our below cit prize who pass an awary days in his to be sufficient to some undersumble our prize who have a whole in the control of the sunday of the sunday to some our of the termination of the sunday of the sunday of the sufficient to be sufficient to be sufficient to be sufficient to the sunday of the sunday of the sunday of the sunday of undersum of the sunday armite in the performed path of the sunday armite in the performed path of the surface of the sunday armite in the performed path of the surface of the sunday armite in the performed path of the sunday armite with the sunday of the sunday armite in the performed of the sunday of the

In Search of Concealed Treasure. KINGSTON, Ja., Dec. 6. An expedition has

TO THE POLE BY BALLOON.

Commander Cheyne's Preparations for the

Fitting Out of an I specifion Commander Cheyne starts for Montreal -morrow, by invitation of Sir John Massionald and Sir Sam'l Leonard Tilley, to interest the Canedian public in his scheme for reaching the North Pole by a balloon expedition. Mr. Tilley is already a member of the London committee which is getting subscriptions. Commander Cheyne said vesterday:

The idea is that it shall be an Anglo-Ameri-

can expedition, to be fitted out by popular subscription. It will require \$90,000 to fit it out. and \$40,000 is to be raised in each country. I shall be in Canada until Jan. 20, and in my absence the interests of the expedition here will be looked after by Mr. Henry Walter Grinneil, who will be the secretary of the committee that is being gotten up in New York. The Hon. John Davidson has formed a committee in Elizabeth, N. J. It is my intention to form similar committees in the principal cities of the country in connection with my lecturing tour.

The ship of the expedition is to be called the
Grinnell, after Mr. Grinnell's father, the celebrated patron of Arctic exploration. Lieut,
Schwatka has arranged to accompany the
expedition, provided he can obtain the
consent of the Government. The three balloons, which will cost \$20,000, will be made in
England and will be shipped in this country.
New York will be the starting point of the expedition, and we expect to leave in June next.
We shall go to St. Patrick's Bay, where Capt,
Nares found an immense bed of fine coal
lying on the surface. We shall build a house
directly upon the coal. We shall put up apparatus and manufacture hydrogen gas for the
balloons. The place is six miles from where
Capt, Nares's ship, the Discovery, wintered in
1875-6, and is 496 miles from the pole. When
we get the right wind, it will take us eighteen
or twenty-four hours to reach the pole."

Commander Cheyne says that the experience
of the Jeannette is only another confirmation
of the fact that it is impossible to reach the
region of the pole is an archipelago bound in
a solid fee pack, presenting no opening for
a solid fee pack believed to inflate fully the two others. The
balloons will be weighted so as stravels,
keeping in communication with the main
station. If during the stay of the party at the
pole the gas should escape so, as seriously to
impair the levity of the oailoon, the gas of one
can be used to inflate fully the two others. The
balloons will be weighted so no to travel low,
and Commander Cheyne is confident that he
can land within ten miles of the pole. He
anticipates no difficulty from cold during the
balloon voyage, which is to take place in June
of the summer after the expedition salls. "The
balloon voyage, which is to take place in June
of th country in connection with my lecturing tour. The ship of the expedition is to be called the

SHOOTING UNDER WATER, The Destroyer's Projectile Misses Its Aim,

but Travels 375 Feet. Ericsson's torpedo boat Destroyer lay alongside the old frigate Constitution, near the navy yard, yesterday afternoon. About 1 o'clock V. T. Lassoe, who is superintending the experiments for Eriesson, had the target, which is 35 feet long, 12 feet high, and made of slats, covered and bound together with manila netting, floated about 280 feet from the bow of the Destroyer. Weights were attached to it, and it was then sunk in a perpendicular position until only two feet of it projected from the water. Capts, T. O. Selfridge, Walker, and R. L. Phythian, the Board of naval officers appointed to witness and report upon the experiments, were

ian, the Board of naval officers appointed to witness and report upon the experiments, were present.

At 2's o'clock the projectile was fired under water at the submerged part of the farget. Owing to the fact that the men on the Destroyer had gathered at the bow, the bow was so much depressed as to make the aim of the gun too low. The projectile passed under the target and arose to the surface about injety-five feet beyond it. This projectile is called a dummy; that is, it resembles in weight and size the projectile to be used in marine waitare, but it carries no explesives. It is 15 feet long. The gun from which it is projected is breech loading. 30 feet long, 16 inches bore, and weights 18,300 pounds. The weight of the projectile and propelling piston is 1,620 pounds.

Twelve pounds of prismatic powder were used yesterday. The air spaces surrounding the charge was thirteen times the volume of powder, which was fired by an electric fuse. Two valves are fitted to the mouth of the gun. The one that prevents the water from entering the gun is destroyed by the passage of the projectile. The other valve closes automatically immediately afterward, allowing only enough water to enter the gun to clean it. There was a duit report at the firting of the gun. The Constitution trembled slightly and the Destroyer backed several feet. For a space of about twenty feet around the bow of the torpedo bout a volume of the water.

Capt. Selfridge, who is superintendent of the torpedo station at Newport said he thought the implement would have be destroyed.

The explosive charge in the steel projectile, to be used in destroying a vessel, is 340 pounds of gun cotton, which is to be exploited by the eacenssion caused by the striking of the projectile against a ships side.

THE HEALTH OFFICERS' BIG FEES, Islands in the Lower Hay Viewed as Calam-Itles-Dr. Mosher's Opinions.

Senators Jacobs, Birdsall, Baker, and Rockwell continued their investigation into the administration of the Health Office of the port of New York resterday. The only witness was Dr. J. S. Mosher, who was deputy and executive health officer from February, 1870, to 1876. He said that he had no information which would enable him to determine what the receipts were. He guessed that his own collections amounted to \$700 a year, but could associates, who also made collections. He said he had heard various extravagant estimates of the receipts of the Health Officer, varying from the receipts of the Health Officer, varying from \$50,000 to \$200,000 a year, but never snew of any facts to justify such figures. Generally he was of the opinion that the present fees are reacould be sustained by the fees, were it not for expenses for keeping up the islands in the lower by.

These islands he declared to be a State calam-

These islands he declared to be a State calamity. He did not consider the outby of \$1,000,000 for them instilled by the very small number of patients enred for varying from two to be non the average. He said the expense of keeping the islands in repair was great, owing to the rapid destruction of the timber in the cribicumlations by worms. Nothing but perfect all expense could keep the balletings from being unformingt. He believed that all necessary care could be given to patients by the use of old vessels in the bar, and of much less expense. Health Officer Smith, who was present, questioned this continuous after trepairs of vessels would ast even more than require of the islands, while had afterding sufficient accommodation for the locals of emigrants containtive

Dr. Mosher, upon an intimation by Senator become so Each of the set crested by the Jac district how is a candidate for the post of Health Officer, replied into the was not a conditional to the post of Health Officer, replied into the was not a conditional to the Health Officer and the Health Officer and the revenue of the Health Officer and to the think the revenue of the Health Officer and to the first the Health Officer ought to make a fortune out of the office?"

asked Senator Rockwell.

Yes, sir. Unless he has his fortune made when he leaves it, he is not likely to make at a fertine and the first the first was a first to the condition of the office?"

asked Senator Rockwell.

Yes, sir. Unless he has his fortune made when he leaves it, he is not likely to make at a fertine will realize sheared years.

A Chicago danely expresses a desirete particle year a men in a disc, but rearries the results a fertile year a men in a disc, but rearries the results and the first year a men in a disc, but rearries the results and the first year a men in a disc, but rearries the results and the first year a men in a disc, but rearries the results and the first year a men in a disc, but rearries the results and the first year a men in a disc, but rearries the condition of the officer.

Sunta Claus's Vists.

Santa Caus is due on Caristmas eve, and we have a note in her name opposition a notation believe his reindeer team has never faired to his was to come into the house as remainder to the bring him early enough, even in the roughest wra jed in a has best but a see that a such that a such of winter weather, to enable him to flit the

daylight. A Disgusted Policeman.

To the Entropy of the Sun-Circ lam an extended successful the state of the conding or anch men as fitzpatrick length upon the from P.1. We wind have state one the A.1. Annual for police and minist take an and formerly a station of the Section 2.2. Annual formerly a station 2.2. Annual formerly and annual formerly and annual formerly and annual formerly a the prediction of the property I has ber the mathematic hold

SUNBEAMS.

Mr. Hughes and some of his relative e been heavy losers by the Rugby scheme

Machinery, for mill purposes, in Lanca shire is Mi per cent, but finn it was a few years. That wonderful Strousberg, a floatenal mosts, is at it again, this time sate. He disputated by

-An ingenious calculator computes that

Album was paid 33 conts a note at a Ma recon-land, concert lately. Papers received in Melbourne team that

report that the natives are tired of anisotrom a, and are positioning for the restoration of their in deposition. Oxalic acid and Epsom salts cannot ha distinguished by the naked eye. In a drug store at spencer, Mass, a package of the former was emptiod into a drawer of the latter, and in consequence a woman was

poisoned to death.

-The treaty concluded between the Governments of Japan and the United States for mutual and cor of shipwrecked vessels is now in operation, and an official translation in English has been promugated in the Japanese ports.

-A bog near Garry Castle. County Westmeath, in Ireland, has, in consequence of recent floors, been moved a considerable distance seaward, and a railway gatekeeper's house standing upon it, which formerly fronted the line, has been turned half round. -Prof. Phelps of Andover does not like

weeping clergymen. "In a intid speaker," he save "tears are an infirmity to be got rid of never a gut to be vain of. My advice to weeping clergymen is to use tonics study mathematics; take fresh sir; take to the saidle -"Jay Gould and all his gang ought to be ynched," said the Baron, bringing his fist down on the

table; " and as for Cyrus W. Field, I'd be one to tar and feather him for raising a statute to that internal traiter Major Andrews, who set up a job to give away Gen. Arnold." -The lawyers defending a criminal at

Sterling, Ill., presented to Judge Eastace the affidavits of several witnesses that his Henor was prejudiced in that case, and asking for a change of venue. The Judge promptly reused to grant the motion, and ordered the Grand Jury to indict the witnesses for perjury. -The Paris correspondent of the London Time writes: "The first time Prince Rismarck saw Lord

Salisbury he told him that England should seize Egypt, leaving Tunis for France, and wash her hands thence forth of the Eastern question," of which the Prince is doubtless prepared to take care after his own fashion. -Col. John H. Crisp has twice been a candidate for Congress from the Kansas City district, Mis souri, and he announces that he will stay in the race until he reaches Washington. He has just been indicted on a charge of stealing thirty-eight turkeys from a neigh

por, but does not mean to let that "vile political plot" such it inde-d appears to be; hinder him in the least -A Minister's life in France is not a happy one. It appears that M. Gambetta grants few audiences and keeps the archivists busy. He is engaged from morning to night on the days he has not to transact parliamentary business, and often far into the night, in read ing despatches and letters not intended for publication from diplomatic agents to his predecessors. Even at his meals he has documents spread on the table around him which he gues on reading while he eats.

-The medical profession in Germany has sustained a severe loss in the death of Prof. Busch. The deceased, who was only 55 years old, but a short time ago per ormed a successful operation upon the Empress Dr. Busch was born in Marburgh. In 1844 he con menced the study of incdicine at Berlin, and in 1851 be gan his practice in that city. He died at Bonn on the Rhine. He became especially renowned as a skilful operator during the campaigns of 1808 and 1870-71. -Mark Twain explains that his trip to

Canada to obtain a copyright on a book was not in vain. though the Dominion Government did refuse to issue a copyright. By being on British soil when the work was published in England, he put himself in the requisit legal attitude to protect it from piracy anywhere in orest Britain or her protences. "My experiment," he adds. " also established the fact, as far as it can be established without the decision of a court, that 'elective domicile is not sufficient in a copyright matter."

-Mr. John W. Pease, one of a celebrated Quaker family in England, a member of which was the first of the Friends to six in the House of Commons, has with Christian liberality, endowed the new bishoprical Newcastle-on-Type with the brautiful manuon on the river called Benwell Tower, valued at \$60,000, as the episcopal residence of the Bishop when appeared. Ben-well Tower, with its lodge, cuttages &c. is regarded as the loveliest spot round Newcastle, and this magnificen gift is recarded as building a golden bridge between iwa widely divided bodies of Christians.

-One of the chiefs of the band of brigands who captured Mr. Suter last spring near Salonica ha come to an untimely end. He entered a guard house is the district of Kassandra and asked for a cup of coffee The Zantiehs, however, instead of giving him the coffee door of the guard house and then took to his becis. The fugitive, seeing that capture was inevitable, draw a re-volver from his belt and sent a builet through his hear! On searching his body the Zaptiehs were rewarded for their exertions by finding a watch and some rings be longing to Mr. Sater.

-For three months past robberies, attended with most crust murders, have been of daily is currence in Hungary. One reason is the increase of pauperism, but the chief cause is ascribed to the mile sentences passed by the courts of justice on crimes of via lence. A few weeks ago, for instance, at Komorn, woman who, because she wanted to marry a young man, had killed her husband with a hatchet, was let off with only five years' imprisonment. The Perili Court of Jas-tice, too, has just sentenced a man who, after robbing a widow of her money, had murdered her, to no more tha

tweive years' imprisonment.

-Augustus von Bismarck, one of the meellor's ancestors, who afterward rose to the rank of Colonel in the army of the Great Elector, commenced his military career in the French service. His warrand battles in Lorraine and Burgundy must have been the retreat from the Basse-Sarre on Metz in 1634, the march the Haute Stone on Waldshut-in short, the whole serie of the menorable manouvers of Bernard of Sass W-finar which had for their final result the passing of Alsace into the hands of Prance. A Bismarcz has take Alsace from France, a Biamarck had helped to give Alsace to France.

-Blue Black was the descriptive nickname of a Chicago negro-woman. Her hashand was not only white, but a promounced blond. This union of color was unlicappy in all respects. The wife was discarded to her family for marrying a white man, her famer taxing the ground that the Creator disapproved of moscretos tion; and the husband, finding that his former friends de spised him, soon managed to obtain a diverse. The decree was irregular, however, having been secured without any medification to the described, and at charges which could not have been enabled if them had been a hearing of both sides. When the Wo learned or it size bought a pixtal. Size says that she meant to commit size for but meeting the mun, and but? muche would kill her, she idocidally shot him to

to live by engaging counsel to save her from the sale -Americans desiring aristocratic titles may be pleased to know where they are for each and at what prices. The figures are give the Consideration and there is an agent in London who conducts the ha necessary on the part of the pareliner being "ab end next standing to be on a country." It may be presumed dation for the lowis of emigrants constantly | that the logars on that point is not severe | The same so furkay was make you a Chevano the \$175. You too

tion that they all fire on him at once while he sid the only pullethe triggerand are plated, as the re-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sor: My friend because what he decimals use it is another state of the beque? What he derivate teach us the delithese fellows campus rise alone a june. The confidence is nevergici who hearted in the same half of the said stockings and get back up the chimner before daylight. grive a pole reviling, " to the partition ing the five journe aspenred at investment of throats wrenced up, and work loss in form the

fair reterging 2. the Posts built to A. J.

Indignate Policeman. | honor of his daughter, Julia, and bearing her hand-